Unanimity Also Opposed.

It represents the viewpoint now general here that the most that the It represents the viewpoint now cided upon after the Hungarian revolu-general here that the most that the tionists had thrown out all the allied Wilson covenant can do is possibly to missions and to all appearances are in make war a little less likely. Underlying the plan to form alliances also oben alliance with Lenine for the spread bying the plan to form alliances also of Bolshevism in its militant forms. St. Brice, in an article in Le Journai, which is typical of many, says:

The immediate choice of Gen. ManThe immediate choice of Gen. ManBurgeois, the French authority on the
League of Nations, for an armed force
at the disposal of the league, or at
least for an international general
staff. Beyond all this was the restaff. Beyond all this was the retimper. Although this South African
provisional army introduced at Weimar,
qualified his attitude by expressing the
hope that some form of a League of
Nations in which Germany would have
hope that some form of a League of
Nations in which Germany would have
hope that some form of a League of
Nations in which Germany would have
hope that some form equalified his attitude by expressing the
hope that some form of a League of
Nations in which Germany would have
hope that some form of a League of
Nations in which Germany would have
hope that some form of a League of
Nations in which Germany would ultimately be evolved and some arrangement for Alsace-Lorraine and other war a little less likely. Understaff. Beyond all this was the rejuirement of unanimity in the executive council, which, in France's opinn, made it impossible to get action sickly enough to avert war. Even in American circles it is pointed

out that the covenant in nowise forbids es, provided that they are purely lefensive in character. What the that no international obligation sha is that no international obligation shall be inconsistent with the terms of the covenant. American legal authorities here say that nothing in a defensive alliance is inconsistent with the covenant and they go so far now as to predict that probably several such alliances will be formed. President Wilson's first boint also is met inaamuch as it is de-manded only that such engagements thall be public.

Invariably Have Bred Wars.

But the danger seen by many diplomats, who frankly confess their surprise and disappointment that the early peption of the league has proved perical, is that an alliance which be outwardly defensive may beevery alliance, even the Triple Alliance wariably they have bred wars.

The outstanding fact here in the last

few days is that Italy, France and Be rium see a common danger of a German and America do not share. The Frenc also make no concealment now of hav-ing a Polish policy of their own, differ from that of Premier Lloyd George to constitute the strongest possible Pol-ish state as a bulwark against the Ger-mans on the cast. An alliance between Poland and France, therefore, is practi-ally in the making.

Italy and France now are very clos tegether in their viewpoints, both taking the same view of the impotency of the league, according to the diplomats of both. Belgium's partnership uncertain, as she probably would require the approval of Great Britain, whose opposite hers.

League Amendments Up To-day.

Thus after indulging for a while in a great dream diplomats here now appear to have reverted to old fashioned plans for world peace, with a few kind words now and then for the league covenant It is likely that the fate of the Monroe Doctrine and Japanese equality amendments will be definitely determined to l doubt of the accord in which nier Lloyd George and Presiden

Wilson are working to push through a patched up peace in the shortest pos-sible time now has been removed. It authoritative circles it was admitted to that the treaty would be couched I the most general terms. The latest reparation plan, which is of a highly indefinite character, is an example of what is to be expected. It is intimated strongly that boundaries will be dealing ith in the same manner, except those Germany. To get a treaty which re will be some chance that Germany will sign apears to be the ruling

Compromise With Bolshevism.

he greatest significance is attached his appearance before the Council of ywhere to-day to the sending of Four to-day.

Jan Smuts to Hungary to deal Amember of the Belgian peace delegation with the Soviet Government tion told the Associated Press to-day The greatest significance is attached directly with the Soviet Government there. The significance lies in the fact that, shorn of all its diplomatic niceties, first that it affords additional proof that what King Albert told the council might President Wilson and Premier Lloyd be summarized thus: George in accord have devided definitely upon a policy of compromise with Bolm, at least in its milder forms, victory for them over the French mil tary party, distrust of which the two have had in common for some time, together with a resolve to curb it, come

oped to-day that when Gen took with him two British experts en the Rumanian and Slovakian boun-daries. Coincident with the departure of this mission the order for Gen. Mangin to go to Bucharest and assume charge of defensive measures against the sur-rounding Bolshevik forces were can-celled suddenly and Gen. Mangin now has been sent back to his old station at

Will Invite Suggestions.

It is admitted in high diplomatic ircles to-day that the change was due a decision to substitute negotiation that the Hungarian Soviet Governmen might not be so bad after all and that the proper thing for the associated Powers to do was to explain through en. Smuts that the Rumanian boundary scielon was only tentative, however Col. Vix may have described it in his ultimatum, and to invite Hungarian sug-gestions as to a proper settlement. This plan is the joint work of Presi-

dent Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, to which they have compelled the acquiescence of Premier Clemenceau through the pressure which the two always can exert when they work together. When the Hungarian revolution administered a rude shock to the conference it found the President and the British Prime Minister still without a plan of dealing with Holshevism, while the French always were strong for using force at once along the entire Bolshevik

of Four rejected the offer from Serbia to send troops immediately and occupy the Hungarian capital, the council did give Hungarian capital, the council did give is a council to the French plan, advanced through Clemenceau, to have Gen. Mangin go to Bucharest. Rumania then was menaced and now is almost surrounded, but the French insisted that the prestige and efficiency of insisted that the prestige and efficiency of the district in question. Mangin quickly would have the effect not only of eaving Rumania, but of isolating Hungary. Gen. Mangin was brought here for a conference with Pre-brought here for a conferenc mier Clemenceau and was to have started early this week.

Mild Form of Bolshevism.

to Rumania. conditions are much the same. Reports to the British Premier have been to the effect that the southern Russian armies are filled leas with the spirit of Bolahovism than with a nationalistic feeling. a desire to preserve Russia for the Russians and to drive out the forces of occupation merely as intruders.

The cardinal point of the Lloyd George-Wilson policy new appears to be that so least as there is any semblance of stability in the Soviet governments it would be wrong to make war upon them and that it is not the business of the associated Powers to tell either Russian or Hungary what form of government they shall have. Apparently they will so as to give the coming generation

rotection to all its members that al- communicate this to the Hungarians, ances and strategic frontiers could who in turn probably will transmit it

to Lenine. What has caused amazement here and French newspapers is that this was deopen alliance with Lenine for the spread

pushed with the proverbial vigor of the former lieutenant of Marchand. Gen. Smuts is of an entirely different temper. Although this South African participated in the Boer war and conducted brilliansly the conquest of Germans could be content and which ducted brilliansly the conquest of Germans could be content and which would obviate the necessity of a new war. He said that in this case the proposed measure to develop a hardy outdoor race would make the Germans the author of a draft which served as the having for the daysopment of the

question how far the Bullitt-Steffens report may have influenced President Wilson in his new plan for Hungary. It is stated now that the Bullitt report will not be made public as was promised, but President Wilson is known to have had it before the council. Naturally, this report takes a tolerant position toward me through its inner workings really the Bolshevists, pointing out the stabil-gressive. The fact is stressed that try alliance, even the Triple Alliance, economic help and his offer of concessions all seem to be in line with the

latest policy.

Viewed in its general aspects, it is im the defeat administered again to the French military chiefs, whose policy President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George undoubtedly have set out to de-feat, believing that it is tinged with Napoleonism. This attitude of President Wilson has been increasingly evi-dent in all the negotiations, beginning with the first conference, at which Mar-

shal Foch presented his views.
It cannot be doubted that the French policy has been inspired largely by its military chieftains, who contend that largely by the superiority of the French technique. Not only in the new plan to compromise with Bolshevism, but in the notives now believed to be inspiring President Wilson and Lloyd George to get a peace that Germany will sign, they profess to see a danger that all may be lost. In this view they have many sym-

KING ALBERT ASKS SUCCOR FOR BELGIUM

\$2,000,000,000 Loan to Redeem Marks Needed.

By the Associated Press. Paris, April 4.—Belgium's case has seen laid before the Peace Conference by the most distinguished advocate Belgium could have chosen. King Albert has been in Paris for three days, and in numerous conferences with representatives of the great Powers he has out-

King Albert has had long conversations with President Wilson, Col. House, Premier Clemenceau and David Lloyd corge. These conversations led up to

question was the immediate advance to Belgium of about ten billion francs, the second, the exportation to Belgium from England and the United States of raw materials, and the Child the County of the materials, and the third the cession to

Subsequent instalments will be settled
Belgium of the left bank of L'Escaut as time goes on by a commission more River and the Lemberg peninsula.

German marks left in circulation in Bel-gium. After the departure of the Germans the Ministry of Finance sent out an urgent call to holders of the marks to deposit them in the banks. The amount was estimated to be about two billion (\$400,000,000), and it had been the Government's intention to redeem military plan, the idea being them at the par value of one franc 25

Belgium was not prepared for the avalanche of marks that resulted. Hight billion marks (\$1.600.000,000) passed through the banks were unable to revaults. The banks were unable to releem this amount of paper, and deposi-cra merely received receipts, stating that a certain amount of marks were held to their credit until such time as financial arrangements could be made to elmburse them

The payment of an immediate indem nity by Germany was relied upon to en-able repayment for these deposits. The indemnity thus far has failed to materialize. Depositors cannot draw against these credits, with the result that some obstinate opponent of the guarantees banks are paying no interest on such tack by Germany. deposits.

The importation of raw materials to while it now appears that the Council ing of Belgium from the economic stand-

Danes Ask for Plebiscite.

The proposed limitation of German armaments has at present for the Germans largely an academic interest, as the dependable forces which the State and pri Meantime, however, President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George decided upon a compromise. In defence of the British Prime Minister's position, it is explained now in British circles that confidential reports have shown the Hungarian Government differs materially from that of Lenine in Russia, being a mild form of Bolshovism, and in regard to Rumania, conditions are much the semantal reports to the British Premier thusiastic about even the proposed popularity of the proposed pop

more time out of doors and the encouragement of open air exercises and sports.

Then, in case the time should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer of the should come when a new army must be raised and a transfer

Qualifies His Attitude.

the author of a draft which served as their rivals.

the basis for the development of the constitution of the League of Nations."

Lorraine temporarily, said Herr Noske—
The article also refers to Gen. Smuts's adding that he used the word abortive negotiations with Count P. temporarily intentionally—a reaction Mensdorff Poully in Switzerland conagainst this necessarily would come, and abortive negotiations with a correction. Mensdorff Poully in Switzerland concerning a separate peace with Austria and adds: "The precedent is not perhaps very encouraging for the new mission of Gen. Smuta." The article also likens the new plan to that of Pfinkipo. Ilkens the new plan to that of Pfinkipo. The population of which he figures has receded to about 36,000,000.

Herr Noske predicted pessimistically the population of the properties of the population of the population

Herr Noske predicted pessimistically extended restrictions upon Germany's military forces by the Peace Conference. He said the re-creation of the army, even under the assumption that it was only a defensive militia force, would be further extremely hampered by the charge that it was nothing less than a restoration of militarism, and he asked the newspaper-men not to render his task more difficult than it was under the present sentiment in Germany against militarism by crit-icising the new measure.

It is only fair to relterate that Hert Noske's hopes and views, as far as de-terminable by six weeks of study in Ger-many by the correspondent, are not shared by the great masses of his com-patriots, notably the Socialists, the idea of a big army or a resumption of conscription even under the guise of a militia on the Swiss plan being at the present time repulsive to the average German in the midst of the morning after "moral katsenjammer" over militarism.

The views of Herr Noske with regard to a future correction of the Alesce-Lorraine settlement also do not correspond to the prevailing German sentiment, which, while it calls for a plebiscite as a preliminary to disannexation of the provinces, believes that such a plebiscite provinces, believes that such a plebiscite cation and machine guns placed on ad-surely would go against Germany at the present time and has adjusted itself to gan to disarm the regiment. the loss of the provinces.

ALBERT GETS ACTION ON NATION'S CLAIMS

Visit of King to Paris Has Effect on Conference.

By G. S. ADAM. Special Cable Despatch to THE SEN from the London Times Service.

Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. Paris, April 4 .- King Albert by his visit to Paris is drawing fuller attention to the claims of Belgium to reparation and security than they have so far lined the needs of his country and told them of the steps that must be taken immediately if Belgium is to be restored.

The country and told received. Until three days ago Belgium had not been represented at the meetings at which the peace terms are being decided.

Of the two commissions by which Belglum's c'aims have been considered, the one that has been appointed to deal with Belgian frontiers has not given any definite satisfaction to Belgian hopes. The other commission on reparation has not presented a report, and it is understood the Council of Four has begun to approach the question of distribution of the reparation to be enacted from Ger-

or less permanent in character which The first item represents the value of develop under peace conditions and rec-perman marks left in circulation in Belommend what she shall pay each year In this connection the estimate of German property, security and other as

sets in neutral countries.

An allied sub-committee will shortly meet representatives of neutral States such as Argentine and Brazil, where German capital is very largely involved, to see how the sources of German prosperity in these countries can best be tapped by the Allies.

PLEDGES BRITAIN TO STAND BY FRANCE Lloyd George Says Absolute Security Is Assured.

Paris, April 4 .- Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain, in a statement printed to-day in the Petit Parisien, denies the

report generally prevalent that he is an tack by Germany.
"Dissensions?" the Premier asked.

"Do you seriously think they can ever exist between our two countries?

"There has been some discussions, but is it not from sincere discussion that a final agreement must emerge between France and England? Our understanding has received. derstanding has remained complete and absolute. Englishmen did not come to fight by the side of the French to give your country merely relative security during a limited period. No, they mean France to have absolute security in the

"You know what sacrifices England Tou know what sacrinces England has made and you know well that England does not regret them. She is ready to make fresh ones if it becomes necessary to guarantee the peace and inde-

France again will find England by her side with all her wealth and power, for -mark well my words-the wild beast

"It is mastered at present, but if one day it raises its head ready to spring it will find itself again faced by France and England, united in brotherhood."



new war come, the material for the new FRANKFORT IS QUIET U. S. Decides Not to Make

Continued from First Page.

Admiral Grayson, the President's phy

sician, to reach the conclusion that the President is not suffering from influenza,

but that the severity of the cold is such

that the patient will require careful watching. Since his return the President's work

has been enormous and he has been un-able to obtain more than an occasional

walk at odd intervals either with Mrs

Rear Admiral Grayson has been con-stantly on the alert watching the Presi-dent for signs of a breakdown, especial-

Grayson Is Always Near Bed.

to rest and sleeps lightly from time to

warning of the approaching illness.

Development of the Cold.

the Premiers before the adjournment of

dition became such that he

After 6 o'clock the President's con-

Members of the President's household. his friends and newspaper correspon-dents were advised of his condition, but,

Allies May Be Unable to Keep

Full Agreement.

By the Associated Press

PARIS. April 4.-The food difficulties

n Germany were by no means solved

y the signing of the food agreement

It was during the latter part of his

Rear Admiral Grayson is always

ly since the two days on board when the President was slightly

short walks.

Situation Grows Worse in the Ruhr District Where 110,000 Quit Work.

FEW MINES ARE WORKING

Military Authorities Disarm Regiment Infected With Spartacan Ideas.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, April 3 (delayed) .- A gen- ance system. eral strike has been begun at the Krupp works, where the employees cannot agree with the employers on the question of wages, according to a report from Ex-sen. The men declare they will stay out until their demands have been con-

From Frankfort comes word that the situation has quieted down. An investi-gation of the damage done shows that vast quantities of valuable legal papers were burned and the archives destroyed A house to house search resulted in the recovery of large quantities of stolen

The Government of Wurttemburg has announced that the strike in that section of Germany suddenly has collapsed, according to a telegram from Stuttgart, and has, therefore, requested courgeois counter strikers to resume

and Stuttgart was in consequence almos without milk to-day, receiving only eighty liters instead of 8,000, the usual

Eight thousand striking work on at Duisburg, Rhenish Prussia, have refused o resume their labors until an adequate food supply has been provided.

The military authorities late to-day The military authorities late to-day began disarming the Empress Augusta Regiment, which had become infected with Spartacan ideas. Up to 6:30 o'clock the disarming had proceeded without incident.

The regiment, which repeatedly had shown itself untrustworthy, resisted an attempt to convert it into a unit of the in the care for him. national defence force. Its barracks it Furstenstrasse was surrounded by Gov ernment troops to-day. Artillery was brought up, the neighborhood of the barracks cut off from outside communi-

By the Associated Press. Essen, April 3 (delayed.)-Despit wouldbe quieting reports, the strike situation in the Ruhr district has grown distinctly worse in the last twenty-four hours, until now about half the entire mine personnel is out. The number of men out increased late yesterday after and early to-day from 58,000 to ing in the Bochum district. Many of the mines are threatened with "drown-

ing" because even emergency work has

Cologne, April 4 .- The general strike ent German districts has not been omplete success, notably among the niners. Some of the mines in the Dortmund district are still working. At Bot trop the division of mines shut down and those still operating is an equal one, while in the Essen district the men one mine are working and in the two others are striking.

The anniversary of Blamarck's birth, April 1, was celebrated at many places, but at Dulsburg the Social Democrats acarcely talk. Dr. Grayson saw him imand the Communists refused to allow the mediately after the conference adspeaker to deliver his address. Because journed, and ordered him to bed. of the disorder that ensued the police cleared the hall,

The Associated Press is able to state importance to the reestablishment of mined not to attempt to grapple with a flag function was the immediate advanced. The first question was the immediate advance to Belgium of about the fact and politically, were discussed. The first question was the immediate advance to Belgium of about the fact and politically. sight of soldiers of the Tenth French army, who occupy western suburbs, but were powerless to act owing to the fact that Frankfort proper is just over the Mains bridgehead line. So far as known no French troops have entered Frankfort although requests were made that they should do so.

NAME ARMOURS IN PARIS TRIAL

Americans Palsely Reported in

1915 as Buyers of "Le Journal." Paris, April 4.—At the continuation Tonnage is unavailable to move the re-to-day of the court-martial trial of Sen-ator Charles Humbert on a charge of stocks are so short that it probably will having had commerce with the enemy. Pierre Lenoir, a defendant, was asked why, in June, 1915, he had told Capt. Georges Ladoux, another defendant. be impossible to furnish the full amount specified in the agreement for some time.

Herbert Hoover, director-general of that the funds for purchasing Le Journal timates that he can furnish Germany had been supplied by the Armoura 180,000 tons of grain during the month Lenoir replied that he was endeavor- of April, but if the German estimates

ng to place American securities in that the process of the Armours, and that possibly Ladoux was confused as to the two transactions. Capt. Later that it is questionable whether food left that it is questionable whether food longer was willing to fight, but was down made a protest against this statedoux made a protest against this state-ment, declaring that Lenoir had affirmed that Le Journal was being purchased with Armour money.

A. C. GEDDES TO RETIRE SOON. Weeks.

British Minister Will Take Rest Before Coming to Montreal.

London, April 4.—Sir Auckland C. Geddes, Minister for National Service and Reconstruction, who has accepted the post of principal of McGill University. sity. Montreal, it is understood, he made arrangements to enter upon h duties at the university next October. His resignation of the office he at present holds in the Government, it is believed, will be tendered sufficiently soon to allow him some interval of leisure before he begins his new work.

Begble Stands by His Story.

The New York Times issued the following statement last night: "Harold Begble, whose account of the German ex-Kaiser's opinion, cabled from Amer-ongen and published on Sunday evoked to make fresh ones if it becomes necessary to guarantee the peace and independence of France.

"I have seen the scourge of war twice loosed on France by Germany. We do not intend that there shall be a third time, and should it be fifty years hence France again will find England by her side with all her wealth and power, for the denial from Count Carlos Bentinck that Mr. Begbie had an 'interview' with the former emperor or any authorization to publish the denial from Count Carlos Bentinck that Mr. Begbie had an 'interview' with the former emperor or any authorization to publish on Sunday evoked that Mr. Begbie had an 'interview' with the former emperor or any authorization to publish in a 'emperor' veva.

Just Published!

YELLOW DOCUMENT

A Detective Story per excellence Thrills, hairbreadth escapes, marvel-ous exploits, in rigues plots and coun-terplots—here is the Book for you! At all Booksellers

\$1.50 net; postage extra BRENTANO'S Publishers. Fifth Avenue, New York

GERMANY MUST PAY LUDENDORFF LOST **HOPE ON AUGUST 8**

German General, in Book, Says Parts, April 4.—Pensions to disabled soldiers and for widows and orphans will be included in the bill to Germany for reparation. The Peace Conference leaders have decided that such relief to individuals for losses and sufferings during the war will be a proper charge under the armittee provisions. Allied Victory Near Albert

GIVES DETAILS OF EVENTS under the armistice provisions.

The reparation of losses to the civilian

Was Decisive.

population will constitute a very con-siderable proportion of the \$50,000,000,-000, the amount of the reparation bill as now approximately estimated. In the Wilson Notes Kept Him Comcase of Great Britain the pension bill will probably constitute the largest item of the total claim. It is understood that the United States will not lodge any claim under this head. Americans being muting Between the Front and Berlin.

overed by the American soldiers' insur-By the Associated Press BERLIN, April 4 .- One of the Berlin newspapers to-day prints extracts from WILSON IS IN BED the forthcoming book written by Gen. Ludendorff, former First Quartermaster-General of the German army. WITH SEVERE COLD

Gen. Ludendorff says the defeat of the Germans on August 8 (in the Franco-British offensive near Albert and north of Montdidier) finally resulted in the toxing of hope by the Germans for a military victory.

Conferences were held with Chancellor

von Hertling, Admiral von Hintze, the Foreign Minister, and Field Marshal von Hindenburg on August 14, 15 and 16, and there also was a meeting of the Crown Council, "at which I clearly stated that the war could no longer be won infl-itarily," says Ludendorff.

At the beginning of September the Su-preme Army Command again invited You Hertling and you Hintse to Spa, Ludendorff adds. Hertling excused him-Wilson or Rear Admiral Grayson. Golf has been dropped from his schedule, and an automobile ride now and then about the city has been the President's only form of recreation, supplementing the

Opposed Burlan's Step.

"I opposed Baron Burlan's step for peace on account of its vagueness, but favored an immediate peace step in some other form," Ludendorff says. (Burian was the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and constantly was sending out peace feelers.)
"The supreme command," Ludendorff continues, "had an idea of mediation by

Holland, On September 8 renewed dis-Holland. On September 8 renewed dis-cussions between Von Hintze. Von Hin-denburg and myself were followed by a report to the Kaiser. Von Hintze was the first to allude to a change on innearby the President. His treatment for the patient for the most part consists of the requirement of absolute quiet and ternal grounds. "I then spoke as follows: 'We must

rest. The President's appetite to-day now act energetically on the armistice was good, but at luncheon he was limited to oyster soup and a light entree. The American executive, however, is to our disadvantage. The western front sick enough to make him not care to may at any time have to withdraw read. He appears to be quite content further, and the worse our military altuation becomes the harder will be the "On the arrival of President Wilson"

Supreme Council to-day the members note I came to Berlin and submitted the following questions to Von Hert-ling: First, is the German people willdeparting renewed their wishes for the rapid recovery of President Wilson. ing to fight on? Second, what is the German Government's estimate of the Bolshevik danger, which I take very seriously? Third, is the Ukraine neces-Representatives of other Governments sent solicitous inquiries to the "White House" regarding the President's con-When King Albert of the Belgians talked with the President yesterday the President appeared to be well. The President himself did not appear to feel sary for our provisioning?"

Again Invited to Berlin.

"The second note to President Wilson was also sent in agreement with th Supreme Army Command. The answer to it clearly showed that President Wil-son no longer had the power to oppose eeting with Premiers Clemenceau and the Entente's demands. For the reply Lloyd George that the cold developed. The President's voice began to grow husky enough to cause comment from to the note the Chancellor again is vited me to Berlin.

"The millitary situation was un-changed. In the west, however, there was a consolidation and this circumstance, in conjunction with the declara-tion made by the War Minister that he could within a measurable period give the Supreme Command 600,000 men, made the situation appear such that we

need not surrender unconditionally to President Wilson. "I emphasized the necessity of replying to the note in a dignified tone, with An abandonment of the U-boat war could not be considered. Admiral Scheen former chief of the German Admiralty's

staff) spoke in the same sense.
"This conception also continued to b held for some days in the War Cabinet. Dr. Solf (former Foreign Minister), how-ever, requested Count Wolff-Retternich and others to create a more yielding atmosphere. Success fell to Solf. The U-boat war ceased and the path to capi-tulation was trodden. Von Hindenburg immediately protested against this and

proposed an appeal to the nation

Still Wanted to Fight. 'It was clear from President Wilson's third answer that our opponents wanted to destroy us. Von Hindenburg and myself had no doubt that if we must fight we could still continue the war for

specified in the agreement for some time.

Herbert Hoover, director-general of the Inter-Allied Relief Organization, estimates that he can furnish Germany 180,000 tons of grain during the month of April, but if the German estimates that the German grain and potato that the German grain and potato to the Kaiser and later to Vice Change. of April, but if the German estimates to the Kaiser and later to Vice-Chance that the German grain and potato at the German grain and potato to the Kaiser and later to Vice-Chance that the Imperial Government no stocks will be exhausted before June are lor von Payer. We gained the impression that the Imperial Government no stocks will be exhausted before June are lor von Payer. enough can be supplied to tide Germany of over until the next harvest, particularly as German ships in which the bulk of the food must be transported cannot land cargoes in Germany inside of six leared that the supreme command had been violently attacked in the Reichstag

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

Knitted Overcoats with a

"Hoot Mon" Surfacing!

THE materials come in two colors. A not-to-be-doubted

Grey, and a compromise between

Blue and Green. The Scotch heather

worsted has a cheek-feel as soft as

elderdown. And, oh yes, the coats

are skeleton lined and patch pocket-

ed. Now we will ask you to cast

\$25 and \$35

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

your eye at these two low prices.

on account of its orders relative to the "This order had been rejected by me with the injunction 'let the matter be-come clear.' Only as the result of clum-

Zeitung.

siness did the order get placed before Von Hindenburg, and then it went out without my knowledga" BERN, Thursday, April 3. - Mathi-Erzberger, chairman of the German A mistice Commission and a member of the German Government, was accused of b ing the author of a document written 1914 showing that Germany's peace terms if she won would include large an-nexations and indemnities, Herr Lan-

dauer, a representative of the Muni Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, de clared in a speech at Augsburg, Bavaris coording to a despatch to the Frankfo

Says He Has Document.

Landauer, who was speaking at meeting in memory of Kurt Eisner, the late Bavarian Premier, said he had copy of the document.

Landauer at first refused to give the name of the author, except that he was still a member of the Government.

Finally, however, he said that the per-

son to whom he alluded was Herr Err Among the peace terms mentioned in the document, Landauer said, were: Annexation of Belgium, French Nor mandy and several towns on the south eastern coast of England. Annexation of the territories on the

since become separate states. Establishment of a large German colonial empire.
Payment of a war indemnity calcu lated to cover Germany's expenses dur-ing the first ten months of the war, as well as the entire German debt before

Herr Landauer asserted that these terms were approved in principle by Gen. von Falkenhayn, Gen. von Moltke and Admiral von Tirpitz.

WILSON "WARNED" BY GERMAN SOCIETIES

U. S. Rich Field for Communism, They Tell Him.

By the Associated Press. Berlin, April 3 (delayed)—Leading ethical, philosophical and religious societies of Germany have addressed an appeal to President Wilson, giving warning against a disregard of principles to which Mr. Wilson has pledged himself, which they claim, induced Germany to law down her stress. The appeal defends the stress of the s to lay down her arms. The appeal de-clares that "if the Germans are driven to desperation, they would rather be-come Bolsheviki than slaves," and charges the Czechs and Poles with anipating the conclusions of the Peace Conference and violating the Wilsonian principles. It says the Allies are "not only condoning the acts of the Czechs

and Poles, but are supporting those It is maintained the Allies provoked anarchistic conditions in Germany by refusing to relax the blockade. In discussing the porsubility of a re-vival of militarism, the appeal says:
"Only one thing could again weld the Germans of every state into a warlike power—the continuation of the policy of hate and annihilation that has been

pursued by the Allies."

Mr. Wilson is warned that the United States. "with its great private fortunes and billion-dollar trusts," is a "fertile field for communism," and it is sug-gested that wealthy Americans "had

better support the League of Nations."

Rumanians Hold Bessarabia. VIENNA, April 4 -- Reports in circulaevacuated Bessarabla are denied by the Rumanian Minister here. He said there was no truth in the report of the resignation of the Bratiano Cabinet. To Offer 8 Hour Bill in France.

PARIS. April 4 .- A bill limiting the working day to eight hours will be in-

in the Chamber of Deputies on

troduced in the Chamber of Deputies or Tuesday next by order of Premier

NICETIES OF SERVICE

Fifty million people dine at CHILDS in the course of a year - such is the lure of good food and comfortable surroundings.

Fifty million bon vivantsconnoisseurs of good food and lovers of the comforts

To have and to hold such a patronage, there must be a fine regard for the niceties of service;

For the bon vivant is inclined to be fastidious not only as to the quality of his food, but the manner in which it is handled.

At CHILDS every modern appliance for handling food in a sanitary manner is in use-a score or more of them in each restaurant.



ences With Hurley. Special Despatch to THE SUN.

Washington, April 4.—Charles R. Page of California has resigned as a nember of the Shipping Board. Mr. Page, who was named a number of the board after the Goethals-Denman row, sent his resignation to the President by cable. To-day he received a reply from the President in Paris urging him to remain at his post until the Presi-

dent's return. This he will do. Mr. Page assigned no reason for his resignation and his assistants had nothing to say. The correspondence with the President has not been made public. It is no secret, however, that Mr. and Chairman Hurley have had sharp differences over questions of Shipping Board administration and policy over the ship programme. These differ-ences came to a head while Chairman Hurley was in England and France studying the shipping situation as it affected the Allies and neutral countries. Before coming to Washington Mr. Page was in the shipping business in San Francisco. His resignation follows close upon that of Bainbridge Colby of on in Vienna that the Rumanians had New York, who resigned to return to the

Protests Against Missionaries.

Lenron, April 4.—The Metropolitan of thems has sent to America a strong rotest against what is considered to be a hostile attitude on the part of American missionaries in respect to the rights of Greece in northern Epirus and Asia Minor, says an Athens despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.



Saks & Company

WILL PLACE ON SALE TO-DAY

Fifteen Hundred New

\$5.25 Thomder Mais "the best values in trimmed millinery ever

presented in America"

Dainty Turbans, Smart Sailor Types, Youthful Pokes, Large Dress Hats and Closefitting styles-mirroring with marked fidelity all the chic and beauty of the costly originals from which they take their inspiration. The trimmings are those upon which Paris has set

> Colorful Flowers and Fruits, Ostrich Novelties, and Gay Colored Ribbons

her seal of approval.

Three Styles Pictured

Saks & Company